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ABSTRACT

A state-wide study of transfer students moving from two-year to four-year colleges in 1974 was conducted in order to describe the extent to which the New Jersey County Colleges were serving as the entry point for students seeking a baccalaureate degree, to enhance the understanding of the impact of two-year college transfer students on the proportion of lower and upper division enrollments at the four-year colleges, and to estimate the size of the two-year college transfer cohorts over the near term. Among the findings of the study were: (1) transfer growth between 1973-74 and 1974-75 alone was on the order of 25%; (2) transfer students accounted for a small segment (estimated at 6% to 7%) of four-year college undergraduate enrollments in 1974-75; (3) nearly 60% of transfers entered the upper division while the remaining 40% were distributed equally among freshman and sophomore classes; (4) the majority (84%) of transfers went into public four-year colleges; and (5) 70% of the transfers enrolled in a four-year college in the same or adjacent county as their county college. It was concluded that continued growth in numbers of two-year college transfer students plus enrollment ceilings in four-year colleges may lead to increased competition for space between transfers and entering freshmen and to an intensification in selective admissions that may impair access to a public baccalaureate education via a transfer degree. (JDS)

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RESEARCH REPORT 76-1

NEW JERSEY TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS

JANUARY, 1976

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Summary

At a time when the extension of postsecondary educational opportunity appears threatened by fiscal pressures to curtail enrollments at public institutions, it becomes important for the purpose of both state and institutional planning to determine the existing commitment to students currently in the system. Of particular interest are the two-year college students who began a baccalaureate education at the County Colleges with the expectation of completing it at a public four-year college in New Jersey.

To illuminate this issue, the Department of Higher Education conducted a study of transfer students moving from two- to four-year colleges in order to: (a) describe the extent to which the County Colleges were serving as the entry point for students seeking a baccalaureate degree by determining transfer student numbers and patterns of attendance; (b) enhance the understanding of the impact of two-year college transfer students on the proportion of lower and upper division enrollments at the four-year colleges; and (c) estimate the size of the two-year college transfer cohorts over the near term.

The more noteworthy findings include the following:

- Increasing numbers of students have been transferring from two-year to four-year colleges in New Jersey. From 1973-74 to 1974-75, transfer growth was on the order of 25%, much of which can be attributed to Rutgers' increased enrollment of transfer students.

- Although their numbers are growing, two-year college transfers represent a small segment of the total four-year college population. In 1974-75, graduate and non-graduate transfer students accounted for an estimated 6 to 7% of the four-year college undergraduate total enrollment.

- Approximately three-fifths of all two-year college transfers earned an associate degree prior to transfer. While roughly 60% of the transfers enter the upper division, the remaining 40% appear to be shared almost equally by the freshmen and sophomore classes. Hence, two-year college transfers place a demand on both upper division and lower division at the four-year receiving colleges.

- Transfer from two-year to four-year colleges occurs predominantly in the public sector with 84% of the 1974-75 transfer students moving from the County Colleges to public four-year institutions in New Jersey.

- Geography appears to be an important factor in the selection of a four-year college. Among County College transfers in both 1973-74 and 1974-75, 70% enrolled in a four-year college in the same or adjacent county.

On the basis of the analysis, it may be concluded that:

(1) Despite the recent rapid growth of two-year college transfers, their numbers are not large enough to account for a major shift away from the "four-year college concept." Nor is it likely that the current 57%/43% split between lower and upper division enrollments at the four-year colleges will be altered greatly by transfer enrollments alone, for several reasons. First, the numbers of transfers are simply not large enough. Second 40% of all two-year college transfers enter the lower division. And third, transfer enrollments are expected to slow along with overall two-year college enrollments by the 1980s.

(2) Since less than two-thirds of the transfer students in 1974-75 earned an associate degree in a transfer curriculum, the State is committed to provide space for fewer transfer students than originally anticipated when the County Colleges were established. Full-faith-and-credit agreements apply only to students with associate degrees in transfer curricula.

(3) Continued growth in the numbers of two-year college transfers, coupled with enrollment ceilings at the four-year colleges, may lead to increased competition for space between transfers and entering freshmen. Until now, all associate degree holders in transfer programs have been accommodated by the four-year sector. Should selective admissions at the four-year colleges intensify and the spirit of full-faith-and-credit agreements change, access to a public baccalaureate-level education in New Jersey via a transfer degree from a County College may be impaired.

Questions Raised by the Study

1. With the more immediate prospects of budgetary constraints upon enrollments and parallel pressures at the four-year colleges for more selective admissions, how can we insure that qualified transfer students will be accommodated?

2. Are two-year and four-year programs in fact articulated? Because access is only as real as the opportunity for students to match their goals with appropriate programs, a further coordinated effort between sending and receiving institutions may be needed.

3. How can communication along the most frequently traveled two-year to four-year transfer channels be improved to the benefit of both institutional planning and transfer student success?

4. Many institutions report that two-year college transfer is only a small part of the total transfer picture, and that transfers between four-year colleges and from four-year to two-year colleges (reverse transfers) are increasing. Should the State consider the extension of full-faith-and-credit to these transfer students?

In order to address these questions more fully, the Department of Higher Education, under the advisement of a Statewide Committee on Transfer Articulation, has mounted the following studies:

--- An examination of Full-Faith-and-Credit policies with an aim toward reducing the "structural" impediments (i.e., policies relative to guarantees of admission, acceptability of credits and grades, and the like) to transfer from two-year to four-year colleges in New Jersey.

--- A comparative study of the academic performance of two-year college transfer students in the four-year receiving institutions, and of patterns of transfer student attrition.

--- An evaluation of the articulation of specific programs in the two-year colleges with those in the four-year colleges.

I. Background

If access to higher education is to be more than superficial, student movement in and out of New Jersey colleges and universities, the opening of clear channels of flow between institutions is a fundamental condition. Over the last several years, a great deal of attention has focused on access for students who transfer from two-year colleges to four-year institutions in the pursuit of a baccalaureate education.

In 1972, a Statewide Transfer Articulation Steering Committee was established to coordinate on a statewide basis a study of transfer student patterns of attendance and projected enrollments. The committee comprised representatives of the State College and County College Councils of New Jersey, the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey, Rutgers University, and the New Jersey Institute of Technology. In addition, a Task Force was established to specify procedures for the collection and dissemination of data. The Steering Committee and the Task Force believed the transfer process to be an increasingly important element of the access picture as the post-secondary student population became more mobile and diverse.

In 1973, the Steering Committee endorsed a data collection system for obtaining reliable information about the numbers of transfer students, and for making predictions of enrollments. The data gathered under that system were shared with transfer counselors and admissions officers in New Jersey's two- and four-year colleges.

More recently, the Department of Higher Education's Office of Research completed a study of transfer patterns of these students, and laid the groundwork for further research into their achievement and their ability to move freely from programs in one college to programs in another.

This report offers information about (1) the number and flow of transfer students from two-year to four-year colleges in New Jersey, (2) the characteristics of those transfer students (two-year college graduates vs. non-graduates, full-time vs. part-time, etc.), and (3) estimates of their numbers for Fall 1975 and Fall 1976.

At the outset, it may be helpful to point out two limitations inherent in the study. The first grows out of problems the four-year colleges have in identifying incoming transfer students. Although we define a transfer student as one who moves from a two-year to a four-year college with one or more credits earned at the sending college, many of the students who transfer with

very few credits are identified by the colleges as entering freshmen. Hence, estimates of the numbers of transfers may be uniformly low. Moreover, two-year to four-year transfers in New Jersey represent only one piece of the transfer puzzle, for students are moving increasingly from two-year to two-year colleges, from four-year to four-year colleges, and from four-year to two-year colleges.

A second limitation comes from the incomplete reporting of data on the N.J. HEGIS 303 forms. Information about the degree status (AA, AS, AAS, or no degree) and about the enrollment status (full-time or part-time) of transfer students is notably sketchy.

II. Growth and Attendance Patterns

A. Rapid Growth of Two-Year College Transfer Students

The number of students transferring in New Jersey from two-year colleges to four-year colleges has grown markedly in the last two years. From 1973 to 1974 alone, the total number of transfer students (full-time plus part-time) increased 25%, from 4484 to 5628.* The County College transfers increased by approximately 22% (from 4368 to 5344), while more than twice as many students (116 to 284) transferred from the Independent two-year institutions in 1974 as in 1973. Although the number of transfer students from the Independent two-year colleges increased in 1974, the overwhelming majority of transfer students, 95%, came from the County Colleges. This is to be expected since County College enrollments are roughly thirty times larger than those of the Independent two-year colleges (see Table I, page 8).

The growth in numbers of transfer students cannot be explained wholly by concomitant growth in two year college enrollments. The overall two-year college growth trend from 1972 to 1973 (the two enrollment pools from which 1973 and 1974 transfers would have emerged) was on the order of 10%, with the County Colleges growing at a rate of 11% per year and the Independent two-year colleges showing an enrollment decline of approximately 20%. Still, transfer student output increased 22% from the County Colleges and better than 100% from the Independent two-year colleges.

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* 1973 transfer data are from the Department of Higher Education's Community College Office; 1974 data are from HEGIS 30374 forms.

The growth in the number of transfer students has occurred despite an increasing proportion of County College students electing career rather than transfer programs. From 1971 to 1973 (also the feeder years for 1973 and 1974 transfers), growth in full-time career enrollment increased from 36% to 44% of County College enrollments.*

Whatever the causes of transfer student growth in excess of overall two-year college growth, the great majority of two-year college transfer students in New Jersey continue their education at public colleges. In 1974, 84% of all intra-state two-year transfers went from public two-year to public four-year colleges; 11% from public to private; 4% from private to public; and 1% private to private.

Within the County College sector, the changing distribution of transfers by specific sending college is of interest to planners. Table II on page 9 indicates that in 1973, Camden, Essex, and Middlesex were the largest senders of transfer students while in 1974, Bergen replaced Camden as the third largest sender of transfer students. Only Camden and Cumberland showed actual decreases in the number of transferring students between 1973 and 1974, possibly previewing a delayed effect of shifts to career programs within the County Colleges.

B. Changing Patterns of Attendance at Four-Year Colleges

Between 1973 and 1974, the distribution of County College transfer students among the State Colleges, Rutgers, N.J.I.T., and the Independent four-year institutions shifted, as shown in Figure I, page 10. Although a 6.5% increase occurred in the number of full-time and part-time transfers to the State Colleges, the State College share of all County College transfer students declined 8.2%, from 63.5% in 1973 to 55.3% in 1974. The decline in the State College share is probably closely related to increased enrollment of transfers at Rutgers. The proportion of transfers going to Rutgers rose 9.2%, from 20.4% in 1973 to 29.6% in 1974. The proportion of transfers to N.J.I.T. and to the Independent Colleges remained essentially stable from 1973 to 1974, although growth in numbers occurred.

The changing distribution of transfers is highlighted in Table III, page 11 which shows the comparative enrollment of transfers by the various receiving sectors over 1973 and 1974. The 77% increase in transfers to Rutgers appears to be due largely to the sizable growth in the enrollment of part-time transfer

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* New Jersey Council of County Colleges. New Jersey Community Colleges: The First Ten Years, 1963-1973. Trenton: Department of Higher Education, February 1975. Note: In headcount terms, career enrollments increased from 28% to 35% of County College enrollments between 1971 and 1973.

students, especially at University College, and may be a short-run phenomenon. When the proportion of full-time transfers to each college is weighted by institutional size, the increased acceptance of transfer students by Rutgers appears to have made them more comparable to the other public four-year colleges in terms of transfers enrolled as a proportion of total enrollment (see Table IV, page 12). Table IV gives some additional indication that 1974 transfer students may represent a smaller percentage of the total enrollment at the "more selective" colleges.

When transfer students choose a four-year college, geographic proximity is a relatively consistent and important factor (see Table Va, page 13). Excluding transfers to Rutgers, where data by County College for each Rutgers campus were unavailable, an average of 70% of transfers attended four-year institutions in the same or adjacent counties in 1973 and in 1974. The lower percentages of students transferring from Brookdale, Middlesex, and Somerset County Colleges to neighboring four-year colleges reflect their closeness to their primary recipient, Rutgers, New Brunswick, data for which are not shown in Table V. The low proportion of students transferring from Ocean County College to neighboring four-year colleges is probably due to the fact that (1) there are only three receiving colleges for them to select in the same or adjacent counties, two of which are independent four-year colleges; and (2) there is no special affinity between Ocean and a State College such as exists between Glassboro and Gloucester. Table Vb (page 14) lists for each County College the three institutions which enrolled most of its transfers in 1974. By and large, two-year to four-year transfer is a local phenomenon.

C. Magnitude and Impact of the Transfer Process

How does the output of transfer students compare with the capacity of the four-year colleges to absorb them? Lately, the growth in transfer students from the County Colleges has been more rapid than the overall growth of four-year college undergraduate enrollments. From 1972 to 1974, County College transfers increased 26% while total undergraduate enrollments in the four-year sector increased approximately 11%. It would appear, then, that the two-year college transfer student is becoming a more significant factor in the admission of students to colleges in the four-year sector.

Indeed, a comparison of the ratios of entering full-time two-year college transfers with numbers of entering full-time freshmen would tend to bear this out. From Fall 1973 to Fall 1974, the ratio of transfers to first-time freshmen richened from one in 7.9 to one in 6.6 (see Table VI, page 14). Much of the impact of the increased output of transfer students was absorbed in 1974

by Rutgers (especially University College, NCAS, Camden A & S, and Livingston) which accepted one transfer student for every 5.4 first-time freshmen. Still, the overall mixture of transfers to entering freshmen in New Jersey differs substantially from the national average of roughly 1:3.

The magnitude in New Jersey of the two-year college transfer population may be estimated by considering the portion of the total four-year college undergraduate enrollment that two-year college transfer students represent. Whereas transfer growth rates are noteworthy, their impact may not be as dramatic. Estimates of the size of the two-year transfer cohort in the four-year colleges show transfers represent between six and seven percent of the total four-year college FTE enrollment (see Table VII, page 15).* In the State Colleges, they represent almost 9% of the FTE undergraduate enrollment; at Rutgers, 7%; at N.J.I.T., 8%; and at the Independent Colleges, 3%. Considering that approximately 58% of all two-year college transfers earned associate degrees, the degree-holding transfers represent roughly 4% of the four-year colleges' undergraduate enrollment.

Therefore, despite noteworthy growth in the two-year college transfer population and the fact that in 1974 approximately two of every five two-year college graduates were transfers, New Jersey two-year colleges feed a small though significant number of transfer students to the State's four-year sector.

The impact of the transfer process must be assessed then in light of both actual numbers of transfer students and their growth rates. Continued growth of transfers at rates exceeding the growth of the four-year colleges may certainly have effects on both the students themselves and the institutions they choose to attend. The result of these interactions has yet to be determined.

Through the efforts of an annual Transfer Clearinghouse comprising representatives of both the two-year and four-year colleges, all graduates with a 2.0 GPA or better who sought transfer have been accommodated. With the possibility of stable or declining undergraduate enrollments looming large in the not-too-distant future, however, continued growth of transfer numbers may well affect how institutions, particularly

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* The method of estimating the proportions combines the 1973 and 1974 Fall transfers and expresses them as a percent of the total 1974 undergraduate enrollment. This method probably understates the actual proportion of transfers somewhat since those admitted in the Spring would go uncounted. It is assumed here that the numbers of transfer students who take three or more years to complete their degrees are compensated for by those who drop-out. Computations used in the preparation of Table VII may be found in Appendix A, page 17.

in the public sector, fill available spaces with students. Will colleges have to limit their intake of freshmen in order to honor full-faith-and-credit agreements regarding two-year college graduates of approved transfer programs?

What are the probable effects of the transfer phenomenon in the four-year receiving institutions? It is conceivable that, should the growth of transfer students continue to exceed the growth in the number of students applying as freshmen, the current split of roughly 57% lower to 43% upper division at these institutions could be affected, but probably only slightly. At present, the transfer population, many of whom enter the lower division, is not large enough to have substantial impact on the distribution of upper and lower division students over the short run. Transfer enrollments will most likely follow the trend of the two-year colleges and fall off around 1980. The number of transfers, however, is significant enough to sharpen the transfer admissions issue. How will the four-year colleges continue to honor an open system for transfer students who will be competing with entering freshmen and transfers from other four-year colleges for a fixed number of spaces? It is incumbent upon the four-year colleges to recognize this situation and its potential impact on the senior institutions.

III. Transfer Student Characteristics

Information about the degree status of two-year transfer students, the number of credits they bring to receiving institutions, and their attendance status (full-time vs. part-time) is incomplete. Nevertheless, data from eighteen public and private four-year institutions show that 63% of students transferring from the County Colleges received the associate degree prior to transferring, while 34% of transfers from the Independent two-year colleges were graduates (see Table VIII, p.15). The majority of transfers from out-of-state two-year colleges, 65%, had not earned an associate degree prior to enrolling in a New Jersey four-year college. The data also indicate that approximately one transfer in five enters a four-year college with less than thirty credits.

To complete a somewhat tentative characterization of 1974 transfer students, it is noted that most enroll as full-time students in the four-year institutions. Of 3212 students for whom attendance status was provided, 79% were enrolled full-time while 21% were part-time.

IV. Transfer Enrollment Projections

The projected decline in enrollments by the early eighties at both the state and national levels has generated interest in the possible sources from which students may be drawn. The two-year college transfer student represents one such market. In order to assist planning at the state level and management at the institutional level, short-run projections of the number of students expected to transfer from two-year to four-year colleges in New Jersey have been made. The technique for making the projections might be considered quasi-causal as it is based on ratios of transfers to the size of the pool from which they essentially are drawn:

1) Ratio of transfers to the previous year's total two-year college enrollment.

2) Ratio of transfers to the previous year's total two-year college sophomore enrollment.

3) Ratio of transfers to the previous year's two-year college FTE sophomore enrollment.

These ratios have been relatively stable over the three year period from 1972 to 1974. The projection methodology is outlined in detail in a July 1975 memorandum available from the Department of Higher Education's Research Office. Plans have been made to compare actual vs. projected numbers of Fall 1975 transfers.

For the Fall of 1975, transfers from the County Colleges are expected to increase 12.5% (from 5344 to 6010) over the Fall 1974 (see Table IX, page 16). Preliminary data show the numbers of Fall 1975 two-year college transfers to be slightly lower than estimated. Because of uncertainties about the effects of the fiscal situation on the transfer process, a wide range of growth, between two and eleven percent, has been predicted for Fall 1976. After transfer enrollments for Fall 1975 are available from the N.J. HEGIS 30375 survey, the Fall 1976 transfer enrollment projections will be updated. Were everything to remain this Fall as it was in 1974, the numbers of students transferring from the County Colleges would distribute themselves among the receiving colleges as shown in Table IX.

The reader is cautioned against the false sense of certainty which often attends quantitative reflections of abstract and uncertain phenomena. Student choices are often functions of the economy. Were job prospects to remain gloomy, students may opt in greater numbers for staying in school or transferring. Brighter employment prospects for two-year college students could lead to the reverse. Moreover, all variables which relate to transfer decisions will exert their affects within the context of fiscal crisis.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF 1973 AND 1974
NEW JERSEY TRANSFER STUDENT MIGRATION[1]

SENDING SECTOR		RECEIVING SECTOR: State Colleges	Rutgers	NJIT	Indep. 4-Year Colleges	Out-of-State Colleges	TOTALS
County Colleges	1973	2773	893	138	564	528	4896
	1974	2954	1582	180	628	335	5679
Independent 2-Year	1973	97	1	0	18	NR[2]	116
	1974	210	0	0	74	NR	284
Out-of-State	1973	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	1974	261	NR	212	48	NR	521
TOTALS	1973	2870	894	138	582	528	5012
	1974	3425	1582	392	750	335	6484

[1] Because of the limitations of the data, caution is advised when making year-to-year comparisons of numbers outside of heavily outlined area. See Appendices B, page 18, and C, page 19 for school-by-school listings of transfer student numbers for 1973 and 1974, respectively.

[2] Not Reported.

TABLE II

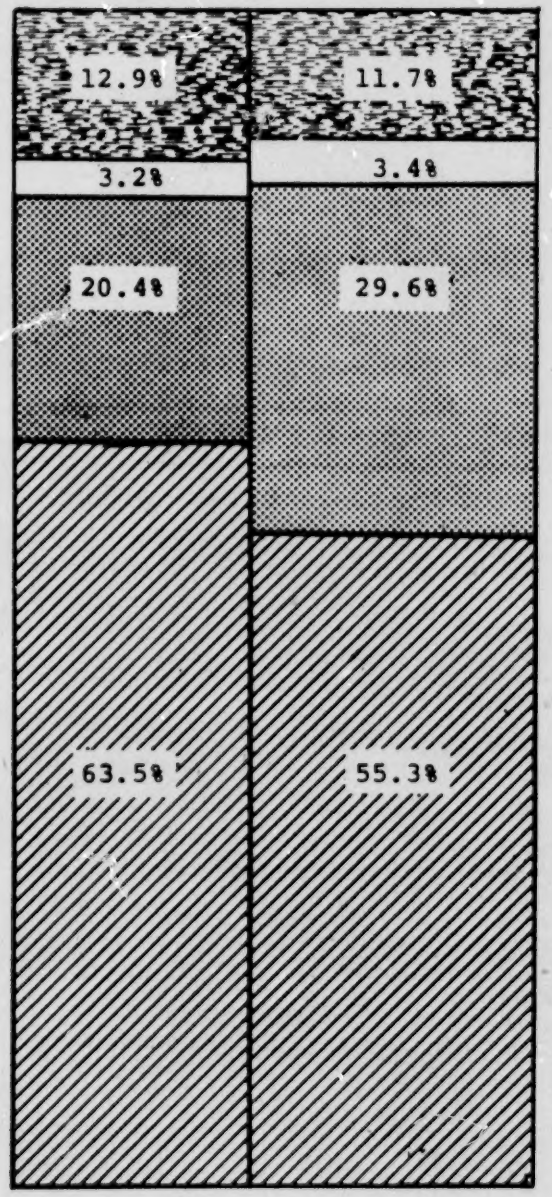
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS BY SENDING COLLEGE, FALL 1973 AND 1974

County College	1973 Number of Transfers	1973 % of TOTAL	1974 Number of Transfers	1974 % of TOTAL	1973-74 % Change in No. of Transfers
Atlantic	181	4.1	240	4.5	+32.6
Bergen	383	8.8	541	10.2	+41.3
Brookdale	286	6.5	330	6.2	+15.4
Burlington	218	5.0	260	4.9	+19.3
Camden	504	11.5	443	8.3	-12.1
Cumberland	123	2.8	119	2.2	- 3.3
Essex	499	11.4	695	13.0	+39.3
Gloucester	179	4.1	221	4.1	+23.5
Mercer	310	7.1	325	6.0	+ 4.8
Middlesex	518	11.9	670	12.5	+29.3
Morris	334	7.6	481	9.0	+44.0
Ocean	283	6.5	306	5.7	+ 8.1
Passaic	55	1.3	78	1.5	+41.8
Salem	3	0.1	4	0.1	*
Somerset	106	2.4	140	2.6	+32.1
Union	379	8.7	424	7.9	+11.9
UCTI	7	0.2	67	1.3	*
TOTAL	4368	100.0	5344	100.0	+22.3

* Due to the small numbers of two-year college transfer students, percentage changes lose their significance.

FIGURE I

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS (HEADCOUNTS) BY RECEIVING COLLEGE SECTOR, 1973 AND 1974*



* Differences in graph widths visually portray the relative size of each year's transfer cohort.

TABLE III

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RECEIVING COLLEGE, FALL 1973 AND 1974

4-Year Receiving Colleges	1973 Number of Transfers	1973 % of Total	1974 Number of Transfers	1974 % of Total	1973-74 % Change in Number of Transfers
STATE COLLEGES					
Glassboro	728	16.7	692	13.0	- 4.9
Jersey City	122	2.8	203	3.8	+66.4
Kean	446	10.2	471	8.8	+ 5.6
Montclair	308	7.1	401	7.5	+30.2
Ramapo	106	2.4	110	2.1	+ 3.8
Stockton	288	6.6	228	4.3	-20.8
Trenton	407	9.3	409	7.6	+ 0.5
Wm. Paterson	368	8.4	440	8.2	+19.6
Sub-Total	2773	63.5	2954	55.3	+ 6.5
RUTGERS					
Camden A & S	NR*	-	175	3.3	-
Cook	NR	-	65	1.2	-
Douglas	NR	-	53	1.0	-
Engineering	NR	-	22	0.4	-
Livingston	NR	-	163	3.1	-
NCAS °	NR	-	326	6.1	-
Pharmacy	NR	-	5	0.1	-
Rutgers	NR	-	114	2.1	-
Univ. College	NR	-	659	12.3	-
Sub-Total	893	20.4	1582	29.6	+77.2
N.J.I.T.	138	3.2	180	3.4	+30.4
INDEPENDENT COLLEGES	564	12.9	628	11.7	+11.4
TOTAL	4368	100.0	5344	100.0	+22.3

* Not Reported.

+ Includes Full-Time and Part-Time Students.

° Includes transfers to the College of Nursing.

TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS TO UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN NEW JERSEY FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS FOR FULL-TIME (FT) AND FULL-TIME PLUS PART-TIME (FT + PT) STUDENTS, FALL 1974

Receiving Colleges	Number of 1974 Transfer Students		Undergraduate Enrollments		1974 Transfer Students as % Of Undergraduate Enrollment	
	FT (1)	FT+PT (2)	FT (3)	FT+PT (4)	FT Trans/ FT Enroll. (1)/(3)x100	FT+PT Trans/ FT+PT Enroll. (2)/(4)x100
STATE COLLEGES						
Glassboro	587	692	7,407	10,544	7.9	6.6
Jersey City	99	203	4,945	9,600	2.0	2.1
Kean	354	471	6,527	10,879	5.4	4.3
Montclair	292	401	7,925	10,450	3.7	3.8
Ramapo[1]	95	110	3,011	3,963	3.2	2.9
Stockton	197	228	2,556	3,607	7.7	6.3
Trenton	353	409	7,284	9,500	4.9	4.3
Paterson[2]	352	440	7,941	10,359	4.4	4.3
Sub-Total	2,329	2,954	47,596	68,902	4.9	4.3
RUTGERS[3]						
Camden A & S	160	175	2,583	2,833	6.2	6.2
Cook	60	65	1,951	2,097	3.1	3.1
Douglass	50	53	3,390	3,587	1.5	1.5
Engineering	22	22	995	998	2.2	2.2
Livingston	154	163	3,161	3,342	4.9	4.9
NCAS	289	326	3,431	3,867	8.4	8.4
Nursing[4]			324	448		
Pharmacy	5	5	653	669	0.8	0.8
Rutgers	113	114	6,448	6,520	1.8	1.8
Univ. College	75	659	916	8,016	8.2	8.2
Sub-Total	928	1,592	23,852	32,377	3.9	4.9
N.J.I.T.	132	180	2,647	4,138	5.0	4.4
INDEPENDENT COLLEGES	511	628	32,918	45,399	1.6	1.4
TOTAL	3,900	5,344	107,013	150,816	3.6	3.5

[1] Estimated from FT/PT ratio at Stockton.

[2] Estimated according to the average FT/PT ratio at Glassboro, Kean, Montclair, and Trenton State (80%,FT).

[3] Estimated FT/PT distribution of transfer students by applying the ratio of FT/PT undergraduates.

[4] Included in NCAS total.

TABLE Va

WHERE TRANSFER STUDENTS TEND TO ENROLL,
1973 AND 1974[1]

Sending College	1973			1974		
	Percent Transferring To Senior Institutions In:			Percent Transferring To Senior Institutions In:		
	Same County	Adjacent County	Same or Adjacent County	Same County	Adjacent County	Same or Adjacent County
Atlantic	46	42	88	40	40	80
Bergen	19	73	92	20	70	90
Brookdale	29	19	48	28	16	44
Burlington	6	53	59	0	60	60
Camden	0	89	89	0	89	89
Cumberland	0	64	64	0	64	64
Essex	26	72	98	39	59	98
Gloucester	83	6	89	91	3	94
Mercer	73	0	73	70	2	72
Middlesex	0	59	59	0	55	55
Morris	0	67	67	0	70	70
Ocean	13	31	44	16	26	42
Passaic	41	49	90	68	31	99
Salem	0	100	100	0	100	100
Somerset	0	52	52	0	57	57
Union/UCTI[2]	55	30	85	50	35	85
AVERAGES	22	48	70	24	46	70

[1] Transfers to Rutgers have been excluded since data for Rutgers campuses by each County College were not available.

[2] Union College and UCTI are combined for consistency since 1973 transfers were reported as aggregate totals for both.

TABLE Vb

THE RECIPIENTS OF THE LARGEST NUMBERS
OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFERS

Sending College	Principal Receiving Institutions, Fall 1974		
	% to Institution	% to Institution	% to Institution
Atlantic	34 Glassboro	34 Stockton	14 Rutgers
Bergen	37 Wm. Paterson	18 Montclair	14 Ramapo
Brookdale	30 Rutgers	20 Monmouth	16 Kean
Burlington	37 Rutgers	23 Trenton	20 Glassboro
Camden	52 Glassboro	35 Rutgers	6 Stockton
Cumberland	48 Glassboro	21 FDU	12 Rutgers
Essex	47 Rutgers	12 Jersey City	12 Montclair
Gloucester	77 Glassboro	15 Rutgers	4 Trenton
Mercer	47 Trenton	20 Rutgers	8 Rider
Middlesex	48 Rutgers	16 Kean	9 Trenton
Morris	28 Wm. Paterson	19 Rutgers	15 Montclair
Ocean	16 Rutgers	14 Georgian Ct.	11 Monmouth
Passaic	63 Wm. paterson	17 Montclair	8 Rutgers
Salem*	75 Rutgers	25 Glassboro	
Somerset	57 Rutgers	16 Trenton	9 Rider
Union/UCTI	36 Kean	28 Rutgers	9 N.J.I.T.

* In 1974, Salem sent four transfer students -- three to Rutgers and one to Glassboro.

TABLE VI

RATIO OF FULL-TIME TRANSFER STUDENTS TO
FIRST-TIME FULL-TIME STUDENTS (FRESHMEN)
AT THE RECEIVING COLLEGES

Receiving Sector	Fall 1973	Fall 1974
State Colleges	1 to 5.1	1 to 5.4
Rutgers	1 to 11.0	1 to 5.4
N.J.I.T.	1 to 4.7	1 to 5.0
Indep. 4-Yr.	1 to 18.0	1 to 14.9
Average	1 to 7.9	1 to 6.6

TABLE VII

ESTIMATE OF TRANSFER STUDENTS AS A PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, 1974

Receiving Sector	% Based on Headcounts	% Based Full-Time Students	% Based on FTEs
State Colleges	8.3%	9.5%	8.8%
Rutgers	7.6%	6.1%	7.0%
N.J.I.T.	7.7%	8.8%	8.1%
Indep. 4-Yr.	2.6%	3.0%	2.8%
Average %	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%

TABLE VIII

DEGREE STATUS OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS, 1974

Degree Status	Percentage of Transfers From:			
	County Colleges (N=3023)	2-Yr. Indep. Colleges (N=206)	2-Yr. Out-of-State Colleges (N=462)	All Sources (N=3691)
Two-Year College Graduates	63%	34%	35%	58%
Non-Graduates				
30 credits or more	17%	18%	42%	20%
Less than 30 credits	20%	48%	23%	22%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE IX

PROJECTED NUMBERS OF TWO-YEAR COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS, 1975 AND 1976

Receiving Colleges	Total Number of Transfer Students: Actual Fall 1974	Total Number of Transfer Students: Projected Fall 1975[1]	Total Number of Transfer Students: Projected Range Fall 1976[2]	Transfers w/Degrees: Projected Fall 1976 Transfers with Degrees[3]
STATE COLLEGES				
Glassboro	692	781	797-867	486-529
Jersey City	203	228	233-253	142-154
Kean	471	529	541-587	330-358
Montclair	401	451	461-500	281-305
Ramapo	110	126	129-140	79-85
Stockton	228	258	264-287	161-175
Trenton	409	457	467-507	285-309
Wm. Paterson	440	493	504-546	307-333
Sub-Total	2954	3323	3396-3687	2071-2248
RUTGERS				
Camden A & S	175	198	202-219	123-134
Cook	65	73	75-81	46-49
Douglass	53	61	62-67	38-41
Engineering	22	25	26-28	16-17
Livingston	163	183	187-203	114-124
NCAS	326	367	375-407	229-248
Pharmacy	5	5	5-5	3-3
Rutgers	114	128	131-142	80-87
Univ. College	659	740	756-821	461-501
Sub-Total	1582	1780	1819-1973	1110-1204
N.J.I.T.	180	204	208-227	127-138
INDEPENDENT COLLEGES	628	703	718-780	438-476
TOTAL	5344	6010	6141-6667	3746-4066

[1] Projected numbers inferred from previous year's two-year college enrollment; then distributed among the receiving colleges in the same proportion as in Fall 1974.

[2] Projected range based on estimated Fall 1975 two-year college enrollment.

[3] Projected range based solely on the percentage (61%) of transfers in Fall 1974 who held New Jersey two-year college degrees.

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF COUNTY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENTS IN NEW JERSEY FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS AS A PERCENT OF UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, 1974

	FULL-TIME + PART-TIME STUDENTS				FULL-TIME STUDENTS ONLY				FTE*			
	1973 Trans. (a)	1974 Trans. (b)	1974 U.G. Enroll. (c)	% (a)+(b) / (c)	1973 Trans. (d)	1974 Trans. (e)	1974 U.G. Enroll. (f)	% (d)+(e) / (f)	1973 Trans. (g)	1974 Trans. (h)	1974 U.G. Enroll. (i)	% (g)+(h) / (i)
STATE COLLEGES	2773	2954	68902	8.3	2186	2329	47596	9.5	2480	2642	58249	8.8
RUTGERS	893	1582	32377	7.6	524	928	23852	6.1	709	1255	28115	7.0
N.J.I.T.	138	180	4138	7.7	101	132	2647	8.8	120	156	3393	8.1
INDEP. COLLEGES	564	628	45399	2.6	459	511	32918	3.0	512	570	39159	2.8
TOTALS	4368	5344	150816	6.4	3270	3900	107013	6.7	3821	4623	128916	6.6

* FT + 1/2 PT

APPENDIX B

Fall 1973
Total Transfers[a] (Full-Time and Part-Time) from Two-Year Colleges to New Jersey Public and Private Four-Year Institutions

Sending Colleges \ Receiving Institutions	Total Transfers	Glassboro State	Jersey City State	Kean State	Montclair State	Ramapo State	Stockton State	Trenton State	Wm. Paterson State	Total State Colleges	N.J.I.T.	Rutgers	Total Public Sector	Bloomfield College	Caldwell College	College of St. Eliz.	Drew Univ.	Fairleigh Dickinson University	Felician College	Georgian Ct.	Monmouth College	Rider College	St. Peter's College	Seton Hall University	Steven's Institute of Technology	Upsala College	Total Independent Colleges
Public Two-Year																											
Atlantic	181	66	-	1	8	-	75	6	3	157	-	23	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bergen	383	6	6	10	53	59	-	8	159	301	3	35	339	3	-	-	-	32	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	2	44
Brookdale	286	15	8	42	11	5	26	32	4	143	-	57	200	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	67	7	-	4	-	1	86
Burlington	218	55	1	3	15	-	19	42	-	135	-	60	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-	-	23
Camden	50	276	-	-	3	-	52	18	1	350	2	135	487	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	17
Cumberland	123	77	1	1	4	-	14	9	-	106	-	13	119	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Essex	499	2	83	65	53	9	1	2	64	279	31	136	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	19	1	21	53
Gloucester	129	131	-	-	1	-	9	6	1	148	-	22	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	-	-	9
Mercer	310	16	-	3	5	-	9	148	5	186	21	53	260	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	1	50
Middlesex	518	14	13	104	23	6	27	61	6	254	28	174	456	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	8	30	-	9	-	3	62
Morris	334	12	1	19	55	7	3	13	80	190	17	41	248	1	1	-	-	57	-	-	4	8	1	9	1	4	86
Ocean	283	39	4	12	25	1	50	27	12	170	4	35	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	5	2	4	-	3	74
Passaic	55	-	-	2	11	11	3	-	21	48	3	4	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salem	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	106	3	-	8	9	2	-	23	2	47	1	40	88	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	3	1	3	-	1	18
Union/UCTI	386	13	5	176	32	6	2	12	10	256	28	65	349	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	32	-	1	37
Sub-Total Public Two-Year	(4368)	(728)	(122)	(446)	(308)	(106)	(288)	(407)	(368)	2773	138	893	3804	(6)	(2)		(2)	(122)		(41)	(120)	(130)	(18)	(84)	(2)	(37)	(564)
Private Two-Year																											
Alphonsus	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centenary	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ed. Williams	10	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engl. Clfs.	36	-	30	-	-	4	-	-	-	34	-	-	34	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Luther	58	-	3	-	8	4	1	-	26	42	-	1	43	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	6	-	1	15
Tombrock	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Private Two-Year	(116)		(36)		(8)	(26)	(1)		(26)	(97)		(1)	(98)		(3)	(2)		(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)			(6)		(1)	(18)
"Incoming" Out-Of- State	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
GRAND TOTAL	4484	728	158	446	316	132	289	407	394	2870	138	894	3902	6	5	2	2	123	3	42	121	130	18	90	2	38	582

[a] Head count as reported by receiving institutions.

NA = Not Available.

APPENDIX C

Fall 1973
Total Transfers (Full-Time and Part-Time) from Two-Year Colleges to New Jersey Public and Private Four-Year Institutions

Sending Colleges / Receiving Institutions	Total Transfers	Glassboro State	Jersey City State	Kean State	Montclair State	Ramapo State	Stockton State	Trenton State	Wm. Paterson State	Total State Colleges	N.J.I.T.	Rutgers	Total Public Sector	Bloomfield College	Caldwell College	College of St. Eliz.	Drew Univ.[a]	Fairleigh Dickinson University[a]	Felician College	Georgian C.C.	Monmouth College	Princeton University	Rider College	St. Peter's College	Seton Hall University	Stevens Institute Technology	Upsala College	Total Independent Colleges
Public Two-Year																												
Atlantic	240	81	5	4	9	-	81	8	1	189	1	35	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	2	-	-	2	13
Bergen	541	2	20	12	90	71	2	5	187	389	18	64	471	-	-	-	-	32	18	-	-	-	4	1	8	2	5	70
Brookdale	330	10	19	52	15	2	13	26	8	145	4	98	247	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	65	-	3	1	4	-	1	85
Burlington	260	31	1	2	6	2	28	60	3	153	-	96	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	-	-	1	-	11
Camden	443	229	-	-	8	-	27	15	-	279	-	154	433	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	10
Cumberland	119	72	-	-	6	-	13	5	-	96	-	18	114	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
Essex	695	1	84	62	83	5	3	-	18	256	43	327	626	12	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	2	42	-	6	69
Gloucester	221	170	-	-	1	-	5	8	-	184	-	34	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Mercer	325	10	11	9	5	1	10	152	2	200	13	65	278	3	-	-	-	8	-	1	4	2	27	-	2	-	-	47
Middlesex	670	9	34	106	28	5	6	60	11	259	29	324	612	2	-	-	-	12	-	1	3	-	20	2	14	1	3	56
Morris	481	7	8	29	73	14	5	12	133	281	14	93	388	3	1	5	-	57	-	-	1	-	5	-	20	-	1	93
Ocean	306	34	12	17	23	3	33	24	10	156	11	48	215	-	-	1	-	-	-	42	34	-	7	-	4	-	3	91
Passaic	78	-	1	-	13	5	-	-	49	68	1	6	75	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Salem	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	140	1	1	-	7	-	1	22	4	36	1	80	117	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	1	23
Union	424	14	7	153	34	2	1	12	14	237	19	123	379	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	39	-	-	45
Warren	67	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	26	14	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sub-Total Public Two-Year	6344	694	203	471	401	110	228	409	440	2954	180	1582	4716	24	2	6	2	122	25	54	110	3	106	9	139	4	22	628
Private Two-Year																												
Assumption	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Caldwell	29	1	3	-	3	4	-	-	12	23	-	-	23	-	-	0	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Centenary	22	5	-	-	6	2	-	-	3	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	6
Cl. Williams	28	-	5	-	9	3	-	1	6	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
Fdgl. Cliffs	109	-	28	-	21	5	-	1	31	86	-	-	86	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	1	23
Gother	16	1	1	-	2	6	-	-	5	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rabrock	79	2	1	-	23	2	2	-	16	46	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	33
Sub-Total Private Two-Year	(284)	(9)	(38)	-	(64)	(22)	(2)	(2)	(73)	(210)	-	-	(210)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(20)	-	(1)	-	(3)	(12)	(32)	-	(3)	(74)
"Incoming" Out-of-State	521	28	38	29	1	48	15	83	19	261	212	-	473	3	-	2	-	-	11	1	19	1	-	-	-	4	7	48
GRAND TOTAL	6149	729	279	500	466	180	245	494	532	3425	392	1582	5399	28	2	9	2	123	56	55	130	4	109	21	171	8	32	750

[a] 1974 data not received at time of table completion.